

- 1st. A notary public.
- 2d. A judge of any court of the United States.
- 3d. A judge of any court of any State or territory having a seal.
- 4th. A commissioner of this State to take acknowledgments of deeds.

P. G. L., (1860,) art. 24, sec. 5. 1856, ch. 154, sec. 86. 1882, ch. 63.

**5.** If acknowledged without the United States the acknowledgment may be made before :

- 1st. Any minister, consul general, consul, deputy consul, vice consul, consular agent, or consular officer of the United States.
- 2d. Any notary public.
- 3d. A commissioner of this State to take acknowledgments of deeds.

*Ibid.* sec. 6. 1856, ch. 154, sec. 87.

**6.** Every officer, before whom any acknowledgment shall be made, shall give a certificate thereof and endorse on or annex to the deed such certificate, and the certificate shall be recorded with the deed.

*Lewis' Lessee v. Waters*, 3 H. & McH. 432. *Beall v. Lynn*, 6 H. & J. 355. *Sitler v. McComas*, 66 Md. 139.

*Ibid.* sec. 7. 1856, ch. 154, sec. 88.

**7.** To every certificate of acknowledgment, taken without this State, before the judge of any court having a seal, the seal of such court shall be affixed.

*Ibid.* sec. 8. 1856, ch. 154, sec. 89.

**8.** The certificate of acknowledgment shall contain :

- 1st. The name of the person making the acknowledgment.
- 2d. The official style of the officer taking the acknowledgment.
- 3d. The time when it was taken.
- 4th. A statement that the grantor acknowledged the deed to be his act, or made an acknowledgment to the like effect.

*Kelly v. Rosenstock*, 45 Md. 389. *Frostburg Mut. Bldg. Ass'n v. Brace*, 51 Md. 510.